Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

aSB945
.A83B42
2016

USDA

United States Department of Agriculture

Be on the Lookout for the Asian Longhorned Beetle

Figure 1. The Asian longhorned beetle.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) needs your help in detecting and preventing the spread of the Asian longhorned beetle *(Anoplophora glabripennis),* a serious pest of hardwood trees.

Asian longhorned beetles have been found, or an infestation of the pest has been detected, in or near your local area. USDA employees are currently working with agencies in your State to survey the area and, if there is a beetle infestation, determine the extent of the infestation. These survey crews may ask to inspect trees in your yard and will appreciate your cooperation as they work to prevent the spread of the Asian longhorned beetle, also called the ALB. If trees in your yard or near your home are dead or dying, and you suspect that this is being caused by the ALB, please notify the survey crews or call the local ALB program office. Contact information is provided on the reverse side.

While the ALB does not pose a risk to human health and will not harm pets, this pest is extremely dangerous to hardwood trees. It is known to attack and kill healthy maple trees, as well as horsechestnut, poplar, willow, elm, birch, ash, and other hardwood species.

The ALB is a large, bullet-shaped beetle. Its body is approximately 1 to 1-1/2 inches long and is shiny black with white spots. The ALB's antennae are banded in black and white, and its feet are black, sometimes with a bluish upper surface.

Signs of Infestation

The white, wormlike immature beetles (larvae) bore into tree trunks and branches, causing heavy sap flow from wounds and accumulations of brown sawdust or pencil shaving-like material at the base of trees or on limbs and branches. Adult

Figure 2. A tree trunk with multiple egg sites.

Figure 3. A tree trunk with multiple exit holes.

beetles emerge from trees during the summer months, leaving round exit holes in the bark that are one-fourth of an inch or larger (dime-sized). Yellowed leaves and leaf drop are other signs that the ALB may be present.

Containing the Pest

We need your help to stop the spread of this tree-killing pest. One of the most common ways ALB and other exotic pests can spread into new areas is when people unintentionally move infested plant materials. To prevent this from happening, please do not move firewood or other cut wood, stumps, or hardwood nursery stock from infested areas.

Search and Report

If you see beetles or other signs of ALB infestation, or if you have questions about ALB control and eradication efforts, please call 1-866-702-9938, your State department of agriculture, or the ALB program in your state.

- Ohio: 1-513-381-7180

Massachusetts: 1-508-852-8090

- New York: 1-631-598-5943 or 1-877-STOP-ALB

Go to www.aphis.usda.gov/plant-health/alb for more information.

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.

Photo Credits: All photos were either taken by USDA employees or are part of the APHIS photo collection.

United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service
Program Aid No. 1592
Issued June 2010
Slightly revised June 2016